

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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From the Maysville Monitor.

[Written on a mountain called Olympus, near
the Olympian Springs, Bath county, Ky.]

The Olympian of Thessaly, Heaven crown'd hill,
Ugliest of the storm, in sunlight yet not
But the soul thrilling cadence of music is still
On the Mount of the Muses and throne of the
Gods.

One daring hand has swept o'er the string,
By the last touch of Orpheus, hallow'd with fire,
And numbers like crystal, of Olympus spring,
For millions to quaff and nations admire.

'Twas Byron whose soul with triumph unsated,
From the Olympian sunlight captured the
throne.

While the music with a wreath of evergreen wait-
ed,
To crown him the monarch of Poets and Song.

But Olympian of Bath, thy foliage clad on
Canopies the state of so mighty a bard,
Yet the Goddess of Liberty designs here to stop,
And religious and Liberty's anthem is heard.

Man's puny might, dare not follow thy brow,
Like ocean unscathed by the princely curse,
As the sun at creation, it smiles on thee now,
The tower of Nature and Eagle's throne.

Jove's mighty bird, from the azure height
Saw the bright constellation of Liberty's star,
While it trembled in regions of eastern light
And shone from our banner triumphant in war.

Proud bird of that banner on this lofty station,
In the sunlight of ages shall rest,
While thy pinions of light from the face of crea-
tion,
And the stars of the Union illumine her breast.

That banner—Olympian, around thee will wave,
And the star of Kentucky, in its galaxy shine,
While the laurel is green on the patriot's grave,
And Liberty's Eagle o'er shadows her shrine.

SYLVIA.

There never was a more unfounded
assumption than that which takes
the election of Joseph Ritner, as a proof of
hostility to Van Buren in Pennsylvania.
It may serve very well to cheer the op-
position in other states; but every man
in this commonwealth, whether for or
against the Baltimore nominations,
knows better. The late result was
brought about by a wide spread opposi-
tion to George Wolf. The yeomanry of
the State were determined that he and
his friends should no longer remain in
power, and all their efforts to keep their
places, and to weaken confidence in
Mr. Muhlenberg's strength, while it de-
creased the vote for the Lewistown nom-
ination, certainly did not increase that
cast for the present incumbent. The
great body of the people would not vote
for Wolf. They were diligently taught
to believe that it was useless to vote for
Muhlenberg, and the result has been the
success of the anti-masonic candidate,
for the purpose of putting down the three
term principle, and of rebuking the in-
correct way the effort of a Governor to
re-elect himself. That such was the case
is clearly shown by the heavy vote so
far ascertained to have been given for
Reform, with which the Van Buren party
are completely identified, and with
which they entered the contest.

It is a fact now generally admitted,
that the unpopularity of the present
Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania is so
great, that he would have been beaten
single handed. He was very near it in
1832, and escaped defeat by the meagre
majority of three thousand votes; yet in
the following month the State was car-
ried for Andrew Jackson, by the sweep-
ing majority of twenty-four thousand.
In a like manner the triumph of Ritner
in 1835 has no connexion with the Pres-
idential election in 1836. It is, there-
fore, idle to say that Pennsylvania has
forsaken her principles, and has forsaken
them for a cause, which has no rally-
ing point but a negative one, that of
hostility to the Baltimore nominations.

The body of the friends of Muhlenberg
and Wolf—although the former could not
possibly have been prevailed upon to
vote for the latter—are for Van Buren
and Johnson. It is probable that their
joint vote will amount to 95,000.

This will leave a clear majority, un-
der all circumstances, of at least 10,000
votes for the Baltimore nominations,
which we doubt not will be swelled to
20,000 by November 1836, by the aid of
that body, which disliked Wolf, doubted

Muhlenberg's strength, and voted for the
remaining candidate, to ensure a change.

From this, our democratic friends in
other States, may judge of the position of
affairs in Pennsylvania, and be enabled
to appreciate truly, the vauntings of the
opposition. This great State maintains
her original attitude, and will vote in
'36, as she did in '34, '35, and '32.—
Pennsylvanian.

From the London Spectator.

TOPICS OF THE DAY IN EN-
GLAND.

Orange Plot against our future King.
The Tories fume at O'Connell's saying
that an Orange plot, "a reasonable con-
spiracy," to alter the succession and to
supercede the Princess Victoria, has ex-
ploded, and the inference he would seem
to draw from the evasion of the "Most
Noble Grand himself," with his blushing
honors and grey whiskers, is quite intol-
erable. The Times, Standard, and Post,
deny the existence of the conspiracy,
and refer to the report of the Orange
Committee, where certainly nothing to
that effect is set down in black and white.

But what are we to infer from the facts
stated in the report, and the conclusions
which the Committee on Orange Lodges
have come to? We find that in Great
Britain and Ireland nearly 400,000 men,
the majority of them armed, are banded
together in a society, in which the Duke
of Cumberland is the chief, "with abso-
lute, uncontrolled, illimitable power."—
Should the Grand Master order all the
Orangemen within reach of his summons
to assemble on the first of October at
Penenden Heath, they are bound by the
most solemn sanctions to obey him. For
although the Orangemen admitted in
eighteen hundred and twenty-one have
not been actually sworn to the rules of
the association, they have placed them-
selves under an obligation possessing all
the solemnity of an oath.

We find that the members of this Or-
ange Association are known to each other
by a system of secret signs and pass-
words; that they are pledged to support
what they call Protestant Ascendancy—
a most significant phrase; that they hold
meetings and have established lodges in
the Army in defence of the General Or-
ders issued from the Horse Guards, and
in wilful, determined disobedience of
the officers placed in command over them.
We find that the authorized acting offi-
cers of the Imperial Orange Lodge en-
courage the plotting Orange soldiers in
their mutinous conduct; and that, when
the political party to which the Duke of
Cumberland is attached, is in opposition,
then it is found inconvenient to enforce
the doctrine of passive obedience to "the
powers that be," save and except the Im-
perial Grand Master of the Orangemen.
We find from the letters of the Deputy
Grand Secretary, published in the Evi-
dence, that the probability of altering
the succession was a subject of discussion
in 1830 among the Orangemen. We find
that the Duke of Cumberland is cognizant
of the proceedings of his subordinate
officers; that he has sanctioned the es-
tablishment of Orange Lodges in the Ar-
my; that he has held out peculiar facili-
ties for seducing the military by admit-
ting them into lodges without payment
of the regular fees; and that all this has
been done in secret. The duke has de-
nied all knowledge of these secret pro-
ceedings; but the actual cognizance of
them is brought home to him, and in ef-
fect, though not in words, he is branded
by the Report of the Committee as a de-
liberate liar.

Now there must have been some mo-
tive for all this underhand, unlawful
work. Why should the Duke of Cumber-
land do that which the Duke of York de-
sisted from doing on account of its ille-
gality? Why should he league himself
with any faction—any set of men whose
proceedings will not bear the light—
whose records are carried off, and whose
officers are kept in hiding? The Duke's
legal position is fixed, and is not assail-
ed. No one aims at deposing him of his
dukedom or his pensions; and if he
quits, even ostensibly only, his post as
Grandmaster of the Orangemen, his pay
as Field Marshal is safe. After the death
of William the IV., he will be the dispu-
ted Sovereign of the Hanoverians—God
help them! Nothing that he has a right
to have or to expect is menaced. Why
then should he place himself at the head
of this armed confederation of 400,000
men? Public opinion may be wrong; but
it is surprising that the inference drawn
by many from the Duke of Cumberland's
conduct is that he aims at the throne of
England as well as of Hanover;—that
although he may be acquitted of any
treasonable plot against the authority of
William the Fourth, there are those who
suspect him of a design to interfere with
the succession of his niece, Victoria the
First?

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The state of this question is, at this
moment, according to our apprehension,
very critical. The indemnity bill, as it
finally passed, requires "a satisfactory
explanation" of the language held by the
President in his message to Congress at

the commencement of the last session, as
a preliminary to the payment of the mo-
ney. Mr. Livingston, on the eve of his
departure from Paris, and while the in-
demnity bill was yet under consideration,
addressed an official note to the minister
of state, explaining the character of our
government in reference to the Presi-
dent's connection with Congress, and
protesting against the construction put
upon the message by the French govern-
ment. After Mr. Livingston's return,
the President, it appears, by the state-
ment of the Globe, officially and publicly
declared his approbation of Mr. Living-
ston's letter, "repeating to the French
government that the construction of the
enemies of peace here and in Europe,
converting the message into an insult
and menace, was wholly unauthorized by
its terms or the intention of its author."
This would seem to us to amount to a
"satisfactory explanation," and we im-
agine, from the tone of the public press
of all parties, that it is as much, in the
way of explanation, as the feeling of the
country will approve of or allow. It re-
mains to be seen whether the French gov-
ernment consider the explanation as
"satisfactory"—and on the arrival of the
next packet from France, the govern-
ment may receive advices of a definite
character.

It is interesting to us, from private sources,
that M. Pageot, the French charge des
affaires at Washington, has advised his gov-
ernment of the fact that Gen. Jackson
had in his communications with him, ap-
proved of Mr. Livingston's letter, and di-
rected him to assure the French govern-
ment that the message was not intended
to convey any menace or insinuation of a
character inconsistent with the friendly
relations subsisting between the two gov-
ernments. M. Pageot had not, at the
date of our last intelligence from Wash-
ington, received any reply from his gov-
ernment. It is well known that M. Pa-
geot feels deeply anxious upon the subject
and has exerted himself greatly to pre-
vent the occurrence of any thing unpleas-
ant to either government at this critical
juncture.

M. Pageot is an inmate of the Presi-
dent's family, having married Miss Lew-
is, and is on a footing of friendly intima-
cy and confidence with him.

From M. Pageot's representations to
his government, we therefore look for the
most gratifying results; and, indeed, we
confidently expect, in our next paper,
to have the pleasure of announcing the
complete and satisfactory adjustment of
the question.—N. Y. Sunday Morning
News.

One of the most ingenious contri-
vances for alleviating the condition of the
sick which has ever met our observation,
was exhibited at the late fair at the A-
merican institute. The inventor is Mr.
James Jones, of Providence, R. I. The
machine is a bedstead, with arrange-
ments to form an easy chair or a couch,
and to change the position of the patient
by the assistance of one person with the
greatest facility. The patient may be
raised and removed from the bed in so
gentle a manner as not to disturb his
sleep by the motion. It is also admir-
ably fitted with straps and other conveni-
ences to confine insane persons in a secure
manner and with comfort to the patient.

The inventor has for many years past
been a practical nurse, and this inven-
tion is the result of his experience, wit-
nessing as he has the want of such an as-
sistant in the sick chamber.

We are happy to state that Mr. Jones
will shortly take up his residence among
us for the purpose of disposing of his
machine and attending to its use and ap-
plication.—Ib.

A new paper printed in English has
been started in Paris, called "the Lon-
don and Paris Courier," in opposition to
the *Journal des Debats*. The new paper
is very neat in appearance, and its con-
tents of the most interesting character;
but we very much doubt whether it will
succeed, having in the field so powerful an
opponent as *Galvani*.—Ib.

The citizens of Boston have at length
discovered the cause of the numerous
fires which have recently occurred in
that city. It seems that for several
months past, a gang of incendiary bur-
glars have been harbored in the city, who
were in the practice of robbing stores
and houses, and then firing the premises.
Three of these notorious individuals have
been arrested during the past week, and
two of them fully committed for trial.—
Death is the punishment for the offence
by the laws of Massachusetts.—Ib.

What next?—It is amusing to see the
efforts which the Whig leaders make to
draw and file their candidates into notice;
and to make the contradictions into which
they fall in their attempts to deceive the
people. When one of their four-weeks'
candidates for the Presidency comes up,
the case is such a flourish about "public sen-
timent in his favor," "spontaneous bursts
of popular applause," "great meetings of
the people," &c. &c., that one who did

not understand this "sound and fury sig-
nifying nothing," would suppose that no
other candidate could, by possibility, get
a vote in the Union. But wait a week
or two and you will hear nothing of this
powerful candidate who is to blow up
Van Buren and the Democratic party—
but you will be told that "popular opin-
ion" has "clearly and indisputably" de-
signed some one else—who is selected
as the short-lived subject of lustily puff-
ing, and then shoved aside to make room
for another "available." Let us take an
illustration from home:—In the handbill
published by the Whig managers in this
county before the election, the people
were told—"There is no longer room for
doubt upon this subject—public opinion is
already developed. William Henry
Harrison of Ohio, is the man to whom
the eyes of the free and independent Re-
publicans of America are now directed as
the next President of the United States."
After reading the above it would natu-
rally be supposed that the Whigs had settled
upon their candidate. But hear what is
said now. In the last Columbus Gazette
appears a communication (No. 1.) from
Ross county, in which is the following:—
"Looking at the condition and circum-
stances of the country, in regard to the
approaching contest, examining them in
all their aspects, and impressed with the
evidence of late results, the writer has
arrived at the conclusion that the 'signs
of the times' may be now clearly discern-
ed, and that they point with unerring cer-
tainty to HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennes-
see, as the man through whom the
schemes of the Baltimore Convention,
sanctioned as they have been, by the
highest official usurpation, may be de-
feeted."

"Recent events, of the most imposing
description, distinctly announce this con-
clusion to the mind of the writer, and
that the present is the propitious hour of
which advantage may be seized."

Here are two statements diametrically
opposite—both made by Whigs of the
same county. One asserts that the sub-
ject is placed beyond doubt—that public
sentiment is already developed in favor
of William H. Harrison—the other, that
the "signs of the times" may be now
clearly discerned, and that they point
with unerring certainty to Hugh L.
White, of Tennessee.

How can the Whig leaders expect the
honest of their own party to put any con-
fidence in them, when they make asser-
tions so contradictory as the above.

Chillicothe Advertiser.

THE ALARM THERMOMETER.

We have had an opportunity of seeing
in operation at the store of Mr. Simes,
No. 459, Market street, above 12th, the
Alarm Thermometer, one of the most
useful inventions that has ever been con-
trived to guard against fire. The instru-
ment consists of an iron spring capable
of being acted on by heat, and which the
moment it reaches a certain point of ex-
pansion, knocks down a brass hammer
which strikes a spring attached to a cord
leading to a bedchamber, and sets an al-
arm bell placed there instantly in mo-
tion. It is very simple in its construc-
tion, is not liable to get out of repair and
can be procured at a moderate price.—
The same alarm bell will answer for
several thermometers in different parts of
the house, so that it is now possible for
any person to guard himself completely
against a fire getting much headway.—
The price for a single alarm and thermo-
meter is \$14 and for every additional
thermometer \$3. For kitchens, where
wood is burned, for nurseries, for work
shops where combustible materials are
used, for factories, prisons, asylums, and
other institutions where many lives are
at stake, this instrument is invaluable.—
In shops, stores and printing offices where
nobody sleeps, they could easily be made
to communicate with the house of a
neighbor, which would be of service to
him, in giving him timely notice of a fire
next door.—Philadelphia Gazette.

Value of Hops in Diseases of the
Skin.—One of the best external applica-
tions for many eruptive diseases of the
skin, is a strong decoction of hops in
which the limbs or other parts affected
are to be bathed several times a day.—
The decoction should not be used until it
has become perfectly cold. In bad ul-
cers of the leg, the most satisfactory re-
sults have been repeatedly realized from
this simple preparation.—National Intel-
ligencer.

LETTER BY MR. O'CONNELL
TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
London, Sept. 8th, 1835.

MY LORD DUKE,
Some one achieve greatness; and some have
greatness thrust upon them.—Shakespeare.

The latter is certainly my case. I
have had greatness thrust upon me. I am
deeply convinced that it is also—but in a
different mode, the case of your Grace;
and in the fellowship of this conviction I
proceed to settle a short account which
stands unclosed between us.

You are reported by all the newspapers
of the last week—I care not in what de-
bate; to have said of me these two things:

First—"That I had been convicted of a
misdemeanor, and afterwards promoted
by the Irish government."

Secondly—"That I have more power
than any individual has possessed since
the Revolution of 1688."

The first assertion, my Lord, permit me
to tell you, is totally unfounded, and you
ought to have known it to be so.

The second is a gross exaggeration,
and you must have known it to be so.

We may dispose of the first in a few
words. You have more than once made
this charge against me publicly in your
place in Parliament, and I have as often,
in my place in the other House, distinct-
ly and emphatically contradicted it.—
This should have put you upon inquiry
into the facts before you ventured to re-
peat the calumny.

Nay more—you had the proof in your
hands that your assertion was unfounded;
because, when you first made it in the
House of Lords, it being, even then con-
tradicted, Lord Eldon, who came in aid
of you, moved for a return of all the pro-
ceedings against me. That return was
made—that return was printed by the
House of Lords—it was in your hands: it
showed, indeed, that there were eleven
indictments against me, several of them
charging me with sedition and a conspir-
acy for seditious purposes; but every one
of them, every indictment that charged
me with any moral offence, abandoned
upon the record by the Attorney General.

No man ever hated another more than
Lord Anglesey hated me. He is not, as
you, my Lord, know, a wise man, and I
had hurt his vanity—the greatest offence
that could be committed against a vain
and unwise man. He accordingly hated
me cordially, and Mr. Blackburne, his
Attorney General (whom you more con-
genially continued in office) rivalled his
Lordship in animosity. Yet so totally
false were the charges in these indict-
ments, that they were publicly, and on the
record, given up by that Attorney Gen-
eral. This you had in the printed return.
There remained one indictment. It
was for disobeying a proclamation!!!
Yes, literally for disobeying a proclama-
tion, without any illegal or improper in-
tent being so much as alleged.

I insisted that it was no offence to dis-
obey a proclamation; and relying on that
plain principle of law I declined to plead
to that indictment, having first secured
these terms:—That no attempt should
be made to proceed to judgement with-
out giving me the full power to have the
twelve Judges in Ireland, and finally the
House of Lords, decide whether or not it
was an offence to disobey a proclamation.

Of course the matter proceeded so far
thence, and thus I was not only not con-
victed, but I was not tried at all; and you
clearly should have known that your
charge against me was entirely destitute
of fact.

For the present I have done with this
part of the case, simply cautioning you
against any other repetition of this calu-
mny. You shall not repeat it with im-
punity, as I will feel it my duty to ex-
pose such injustice to the British people,
who already understand you nearly as
well as I do; and your entire career, as
well as the tone and temper of your mind,
are quite familiar to me.

One word as to the promotion you say
I have received. Why, it was neither
place nor pension, office nor emolument;
it was actually more useful to others
than it was to me. It really is very un-
dignified in you to quarrel with it. It is
but a patent of precedence, costing the
public not one penny—mere precedence
—and that below my standing at the bar;
of no value at all to me at present that I
have almost entirely abandoned my pro-
fession.

Your second assertion, namely, "That
I have more power than any individual
has possessed since the revolution in
1688," is still more unfortunate than the
first.

I have no power, properly so called. I
have, it is true, some influence—nay,
considerable influence. I discover, occa-
sionally, that I possess more influence
than I could previously trust myself to
believe.

Well, you may call this power if you
please; but then, if you have any thing of
the Statesman about you, should you not
ask, ay, and answer these questions—
what has created this power?—what con-
tinues this power?—how is this power to
be extinguished?

To answer these questions, it would be
necessary to understand the past history
and present state of Ireland, and this, my
Lord, you do not do—I must, therefore,
endeavor to assist you.

I the first place, you will admit that I
do not owe this influence to the advan-
tages of superior birth; for whatever my
pride of ancient chieftaincy may be, I am
but the son of a private country gentle-
man. Nor do I owe this influence to su-
perior fortune, for mine is but a small
competence, and the balance of favor in
this respect is bestowed on, not by me.
Nor do I owe it to superior talent, for

mine is but of plain and ordinary dimen-
sions.

To what then do I owe all you call
power? I will tell you, my Lord Duke,
I owe it all to you, and men like you. It
is you, and men like you, who have cre-
ated that power—who continue that power—
and who, if you be not checked and
controlled, will augment, increase, and
accumulate that power.

It is in the grievances, in the oppres-
sions, in the wrongs of Ireland that the
source of my power is to be found. It is
to the sufferings, to the woes, to the mis-
eries of the people of Ireland, that my
power is to be traced.

You, and men like you, have always
governed Ireland with a wrong view and
in a sinister spirit. You have encour-
aged a party and disparaged the people.
You have courted and caressed a faction,
a "pale," a particular denomination, a
sect or a persuasion; and you have insulted
and despised the nation. This has
been the course and career of British
Government in Ireland for six hundred
years; and here are you and your "Con-
stitutional blood-hounds," as your gal-
lant friend Colonel Sibthorp calls them,
as fresh, as untired, as ready to start up
on another crusade of oppression, insult,
devastation, and slaughter, as if you were
now to begin only for the first time, and
that the misgovernment of Ireland had in
it all the freshness and incitement of nov-
elty and of untasted gratification.

These are causes which naturally ac-
count for the predisposing symptoms of
my influence. It is the insulting mis-
government—it is the audacious prefer-
ence of the blood stained Orange faction
to the Catholic population of Ireland—it
is the partial administration of justice by
partisan magistrates, party sheriffs, pre-
judiced judges, and bigoted factions ju-
rors. It is the establishment and insol-
ent triumph of a seditious church; it is
the exaction of tithes from an impover-
ished people, to support clergymen whom
they never see, and whose spiritual as-
sistance they are far from requiring. It
is the still more insulting insolence to-
wards the clergy who serve the people,
and who are calumniated and vilified un-
der your auspices, by every worthless
defender, from the haughty Bishop of Ex-
eter down to the miserable Knight of
Kerry. These and one thousand other
crimes committed towards Ireland, and
the myriads of additional evils which they
generate are the originating cause of the
popularity and influence which you at-
tribute to me, and which I believe I en-
joy.

But more than enough of myself and
yet the question remains, how is the in-
fluence, or—if you please to call it so—the
power I possess, to be terminated?

This is the question which, if you
were a rational statesman, you could
answer at once. My influence—my
power—is to be annihilated by one mode,
and by one mode alone.

By DOING JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—Do
what you please, to this complexion you
must come.

There is no other method of obviating
irregular influence and power—JUSTICE
TO IRELAND—FULL, COMPLETE JUSTICE TO
IRELAND. This is the remedy—this is
the only way to destroy my power.—
You may try any other method you
please, but you will not, you cannot suc-
ceed. We fear not your swaggering
sword—we care not for your exaggerated
report of the number of Orangemen; they
are not altogether one hundred thousand,
including the over old and the over young,
the halt, the blind, the lame.—
Suppose them, however, one hundred
thousand fighting men; there are six mil-
lion five hundred thousand Catholics;
there could be, and if absolutely neces-
sary, there would be, one million of fight-
ing men in the field—aye, in the field.—
Men, a million of men, who would be
delighted to get "leave to fight." But
this is a subject I hate to dwell on; I men-
tion it merely to show how futile and
foolish any reliance on the physical force
of the Orangemen must be, now, more
especially, that the conspiracy; the treas-
onable conspiracy amongst so many of
the underlings of that body—to alter the
succession, and to supersede the Prin-
cess Victoria, has, in despite of the con-
cealment of the official mind, exploded;
and that the Most Noble Grand himself
has borne his blushing honors and grey
whiskers to the meeting of crowned des-
pots at Kalisch.

No; there is but one remedy, and that
is, to do justice to Ireland.

Let but this remedy be adopted, and
there never lived a man more ready to
abdicate all power than I am.—JUSTICE
TO IRELAND—I insist on. Justice from
England and in Legislative connection
with England I am now ready to be sat-
isfied with—that is, if it be speedily and
effectually conceded. But if you and
your colleagues refuse justice to Ireland,
then I fall back on "the Repeal," and
conjure the Irish to insist, and if unani-
mously, they will not insist in vain, on the
restoration of a domestic Legislature.

But it is idle to reason with you, or
with the rash, and ignorant men who con-

stitute your party in the House of Lords. They hold a council of war at Apsley house, and issuing from that cabal—more like a Turkish divan than a British assembly—they in despite of reason or common sense proceed at once to destroy every legislative enactment favorable to Ireland.

What a party it is which you do manage. How I should like to see a "catalogue raisonné" of the whole. Winchester immersed in fanaticism and fatuity; Lyndhurst, buoyant in legal dexterity and political tergiversation; Newcastle, stammering unintelligible arrogance; Keayon blubbering Orange rhapsodies; the sincerest Ellenborough (how long is he to have this sinecure?) talking low Toryism; and the sagacious Devon, more of a clerk still than a Lord.

But I am weary of the master-roll. I only exclaim, as I review the entire, "Be these the masters of the British people? Are these the absolute and unaccountable arbiters of the destinies of millions?"—What drivelling nonsense to talk of constitutional rights or liberties, of freedom; of social guarantees of LIBERTY—if these, and such as these, be the uncontrollable regulators of all that is near and dear to free born souls. Two hundred men, the masters of millions—and the millions daring to assume any other denomination than that of slaves! Oh shame!

But for the present I forbear this topic, and I come back to the Irish part of your colleagues—those especially who have assailed me.

They are few and foolish. And first, there is Londonderry—bless the mark! The sapient Londonderry, described by an uneducated Irishman in terms you would call vulgar, but which I believe to be very accurate, "As not having understanding enough to herd geese upon a common." I verily believe, for my part, he would not know how many he ought to bring home in the evening, although I answer for it he would bring home one goose more than could be eaten.

Then there is Lord Limerick, the only man upon whose estate it is a familiar thing to have human beings die of hunger. He has a large income. Did any body ever hear of his contributing to a charity? And yet this aged being is quite vivacious, when any mischief is to be done to Ireland.

Next I should enrol Lord Strangford. But for the present I shall spare him with this caution—not to assail me again, else I will publish his hereditary honors in the shape of an act of the Irish Legislature. He will understand me and pass me unnoticed in future.

I am indeed, weary of describing, even so shortly, those who have made personal attacks upon me. I come back readily to the influence I possess in Ireland which you call power, and simply ask how much you and your party in the Lords have done, this session, to continue and consolidate that power.

Even the letter I now address to you is one of the labors of my vocation. It demonstrates to the people of England the persevering malice of those who refuse to Ireland any relief or redress. It makes the wise and the good in this country understand the pernicious iniquity which weighs down Ireland and weakens every part of the British dominions.

I conclude with assuring you that there is but one way to destroy the powers of the agitators in Ireland; it is to put that country on a perfect equality of rights, privileges, and franchises with Great Britain. We demand no more—we never will be content with less.

From you we expect no aid, you have always hated or despised your own country—you never called yourself an Irishman. There is that about you so ungenial as never to have been shared by any other native of the green and lovely isle. There is another feature in your character perhaps more strange still. It is this: you are the only man who has attained greatness without having once used a generous or ennobling sentiment. There is nothing of the "mens divinus" in your composition; you were never accused of bringing forward modest or unpatriotic merits; the objects of your patronage were, and are, your parasites, or worse. You, also, were never suspected of one generous action.

Again—see what your history as a statesman is: one month you declare publicly that you should be made if you were to accept office—the next month found you Premier!

Again, you declare that the old rotten borough and nomination system was the perfection of human wisdom. Yes, it is literally true—you called it the perfection of human wisdom, and now, forsooth, you are a follower of the Tamworth Reformer, who only pants for power to extend the blessings of reform to all the branches of the State!

For the present I have done with you. My next "familiar epistle," shall be to your reforming colleague, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to the impudent specimen of clap-trap hypocrisy exhibited by him at Tamworth.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, with all the ceremony of courtesy, your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

From a Newcastle (England) paper

We most earnestly request the attention of our readers to the account of the American Congress, their resolutions, and those of the industrious classes, regarding the infamous Bank. Never was exposure more important than this; never did we read any thing with so much heartfelt delight as these documents.—Again and again we request the patriotic men of the north of England to peruse and re-peruse these extraordinary docu-

ments; and if in doing so, they do not feel admiration and gratitude towards the illustrious Jackson, and the industrious, wise and determined citizens of the United States, as one set of men never felt for another, we are mistaken in them.— Compared with the General, the Lawyer, and the President, what a poor, be-digged, and hot-nosed, brainless thing of a worn out drill sergeant does Wellington look; compared with those wise, patriotic, determined Republicans, what silly, duped and stupid wretches are the stock jobbing, saving bank depositing creatures, that twattle at meetings about London. This is really our "dimit-tis." Ten days ago, we had a letter from a quarter on which it was impossible for us not to place great reliance, assuring us that the American working classes, writhing under the temporary distress caused by the destruction of the villainous bank's villainous paper money, were on the point of turning against the lion-hearted Jackson. We own that when we read this our heart died within us, and felt as if the best hopes of human kind had lost some great anchor. We know all the intensity of alarm and distress it was in the power of the paper villains to produce, and we feared it. Thank God, these fears are relieved. The brave farmers and artisans, the brave men who formed the militia which destroyed Pack-oham and his borough-monger hirelings at New Orleans, and the sailors who drove on shore and annihilated the flotilla of Prevost on the lakes, these very way invincible men are firm; far be it recollected, the real representatives of the United States are elected under a suffrage nearly universal.

It is high time, the super insolent miscreants, it seems, relying on the support of a would-be aristocracy, actually refused to produce their books and correspondence according to law, when called upon to do so. This was an act of direct and avowed resistance to their Government; and we hope they will be dealt with accordingly.

But it is to the resolutions of the working classes that we wish to call the attention of the sensible and patriotic men of England. Never was there so beautiful a document; see their knowledge of this somewhat intricate subject; see their views and language at those execrable impositions called "National debts." We look at home, and blush at the comparison; but we blush unjustly; we ought to have remembered that these men, sagacious as they are, have had the assistance of a press really independent, really in-structive; while Englishmen have been systematically misled and deceived by those bribed vehicles of sycophancy, slander, slang, and slip-slop, yclept "country newspapers." As far as our humble efforts shall go, this shall be so no longer.

We once more entreat the attention of our readers to these extraordinary documents. The Newcastle press, we know, reaches America; and whilst we convey to the industrious classes there, the strongest expressions of our gratitude and admiration, and of the gratitude and admiration of those who think with us, and they are many, we would, with every sentiment and deference, beg them to persevere, for that we know they will do, but go yet further. If they allow the circulation of notes for twenty dollars, their currency will only be upon the unsafe footing of that of England; that is to say, a few grains of mottle to a bushel of paper. If they stop at fifty dollars, they will assimilate it to that of England, as it existed before the reign of the quack of quacks, Pitt. If they will not permit any note under ONE HUNDRED DOL-

LARS to circulate, they will have a currency like that of France; nearly all gold and silver—a currency which has stood the test of two conquests and one revolution. We trust the editor of some patriotic American journal will see and reprint this article; not to indulge any idle vanity of ours, but that his excellent countrymen may know how many hearts in the north of England beat in perfect unison with theirs.

STATE OF KENTUCKY—JEFFERSON CIRCUIT, SCT.
Oct. Term, 1835—Nov. 36, 1835.
The Commonwealth against Henry Ford; Indictment for Perjury.

The Court being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, delivered the following opinion, to-wit:

This offence is alleged to have been committed on a trial before the Mayor of Louisville, and the Counsel for the prisoner contend, that the indictment is invalid because the proceeding was before a tribunal not established in accordance with the Constitution of Kentucky. The fourth article of the Constitution declares:

"The judicial power of this Commonwealth both as to matters of law and equity shall be vested in one Supreme Court, which shall be styled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior Courts as the General Assembly may from time to time erect and establish." The third section of the above article prescribes the tenure of judicial office as follows:—"The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior." By article third, section ninth, the Constitution directs, that "The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein provided for." From the foregoing provisions, all who exercise judicial functions, hold their offices during good behavior and receive their appointments from the nomination of the Governor "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The framers of the Constitution intended to

place all grades of judicial officers beyond the reach of popular feeling or action both in the obtaining and exercise of their power, believing the community thereby would be best secured in an independent, fearless discharge of official duties. Is not the Mayor in truth nominated by the voters of the City of Louisville? Is not his continuance in office in fact limited to one year? No disciplined intellect can analyse the charter of the City of Louisville and escape the conviction that an affirmative answer must be given to the preceding interrogatories. If so, his judicial action is null and void; wherefore the indictment in this case is quashed and the prisoner discharged.

Louisville Adr.

By request of one of the securities of Mr. Littleberry Hawkins, we insert to-day the proceedings of the public meeting held at Helena. It would appear from them and Mr. L's reply to the invitation, that the charge of his being a public defaulter, is unfounded, and that he has been much misrepresented.—Louisville Advertiser.

HELENA, 17th Oct. 1835.

MR. LITTLEBERRY HAWKINS,
Sir:—At a meeting of the citizens of Helena and its vicinity, held at the Arkansas Hotel, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to express to you on the part of that meeting their high respect for your integrity and worth. The course which you have pursued since your arrival amongst us, has been polite, gentlemanly and kind; and we feel the deepest regret in the event which has terminated your official labors. Without alluding to the causes which have led to your removal from office, we offer this as a testimonial of the confidence of ourselves and of those we represent, in your official integrity. We propose on the part of that meeting, to give you a Public Dinner, at the Arkansas Hotel, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, as an evidence of the high estimation in which we hold your conduct and character. You will be good enough to inform us whether it will be agreeable to you to meet us then, or at what time it will be convenient for you to do so.

With sentiments of high esteem,
your friends and ob'd serv'ts
EDWIN T. CLARK,
WM. DOBSON,
W. T. BRECKENRIDGE,
J. C. BUSTER,
H. F. MOONEY,
JOHN W. BEBOUT.

HELENA, 18th Oct. 1835.

Gentlemen:—I received your polite note of yesterday's date, inviting me to partake with you of a dinner at the Arkansas Hotel, as a mark of your confidence in my integrity and worth, and I find myself incapable of expressing to you the emotions it has created. Coming among you in a great measure a stranger, and employed in the discharge of official duties, where from necessity there is often a flashing of interest among those seeking their personal aggrandizement, this expression of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, is as gratifying as it was unlooked for.

To say that I did not regret the occasion which has called forth this manifestation of your feelings, would perhaps not be strictly true, but surely to an honorable man, there can be no more healing balm to a wounded spirit, than the continued confidence of those who ought to be best acquainted with the manner in which he has discharged his official duties. I know that I have been honest, and that I have endeavored to the utmost of my humble abilities, faithfully to discharge the duties of my office. Your kind letter will always remain a cherished testimonial of the extent to which I have succeeded.

It would not perhaps on an occasion like the present, become me to speak of the cause which led to my dismissal from office, if it were in my power to do so; but I could not if I would. I have been arraigned, tried and condemned without ever having the indictment read to me, and I have yet to learn the specific grounds of complaint against me. The President doubtless believes himself justified in the course he has pursued. Towards that distinguished and exalted individual, I have always entertained the most profound veneration. He has done me much injustice, but from my soul I believe it has arisen altogether from the misrepresentation of false friends, or interested and designing sycophants. My heart has acquitted him in advance of all blame, except that of leading a too easy and credulous ear to those who, unlike me, are his friends only when it is to their interest to be so. But I will not dwell on this subject.

My lot has been cast amongst you, and here I expect to live and die. To be honored by my neighbors and friends will continue to be, as it has always been, my highest aspiration. Though I must, from the press of business connected with other circumstances, decline your kind invitation. I beg you, gentlemen, to tender to those you represent, the sincere thanks of a grateful heart; I do but in part give utterance to the emotion of that heart, when I assure you that whatever may be my destiny hereafter, there can be no day to me so dark as not to receive a gleam of light from the recollection of the proffered honor, the hospitality and kindness and the generous confidence of the citizens of Helena.

With sentiments of great regard and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,
L. HAWKINS.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

TEXAS.

The National Intelligencer and Balti-

more Chronicle have taken ground against Texas. The latter remarks:

"The citizens of the United States who have purchased lands and settled in Texas, having incurred the displeasure (whether justly or unjustly is not our business to determine) of the Mexican Government, are now making appeals to the people of the United States for men and arms to sustain them in the position they have voluntarily assumed. We cannot recognize the propriety of the appeal.—They have chosen to expatriate themselves—to relinquish the protection of the laws of the Union—and to become the subjects of another government—a government with which the United States are in amity. Their quarrel with that government is, therefore, a matter with which this country cannot interfere. It is not desirable at present to engage in a controversy with Mexico, nor do we think that it ever will be the policy of this country to extend its territorial limits. We have land enough without annexing Texas to the Union—and, as the American settlers evidently entertain the design of either establishing a distinct government or of uniting that territory to the United States, we hope they will be discouraged in their appeals for aid in resisting the government under which they have chosen to live. Their quarrel is altogether a private affair, and should be settled without the interference of our citizens."

The above views are pronounced just by the Intelligencer, and it states that it has read with alarm an intimation in the Richmond Enquirer, that the administration is attempting to negotiate with Santa Anna for the annexation of the fine country of Texas to the United States. "If," says the Intelligencer, "the President is pursuing any such scheme as is here imputed to him, he has taken a responsibility much greater than any which he has heretofore assumed, weighty as some of them have been." There can be no doubt that the "Blue Lights" and Nullifiers would both protest against the annexation of Texas to these States, but their opinions can have but little weight or influence. The same class of politicians opposed the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and urged the same objections that are now made against the acquisition of Texas. But why may not Jackson negotiate for Texas, as Jefferson did for Louisiana, and Monroe for Florida. The Federalists and Nullifiers think Jackson too popular already, and fear he would increase his fame, were he to succeed in adding that valuable country to the United States.

We do not understand the views of the Executive on this subject and cannot undertake to say whether negotiations have or have not been commenced in relation to it.

TEXAS.—This portion of our continent, so interesting to us from its proximity, the fertility of its soil, the beauty of its climate, and the fact of its being principally settled by our own hardy and enterprising citizens, has recently become the theatre of civil war, and it is a matter of some interest for us to inquire into the causes of the war, and its probable results.

On the 4th of October, 1824, the Mexican nation adopted a Constitution, similar in its spirit and provisions to that of the United States, and on the 14th of March, 1827, the state of Coahuila and Texas having been admitted into the federation, adopted a Constitution, based on the same free and republican principles, reserving to itself the sovereignty of the state.

The general government and the state of Coahuila and Texas, at different times passed laws to regulate the colonization of the vacant lands in the country, and invited, nay, solicited foreign emigrants to come in and receive from the government 4425 acres of land at the low price of \$30, offering them, at the same time, protection to their persons and property, requiring of them to support the established government. With these inducements before them, hundreds of enterprising citizens of the United States have removed to Texas, trusting in the faith of the nation for the preservation of the free government under which they entered.

It is estimated that there are now in Texas, 50,000 souls, who have emigrated from the United States, on the invitation given as above stated. The troubles, changes, and political revolutions of the interior disturbed them not. So long as the federal Constitution was preserved, American colonists little cared for the political creeds of this or that public officer, whose sphere of action was far removed from them. They continued on their farms, and managed their own affairs, without paying much attention to the political factions of the interior. When their rights were invaded by the despotic power of some petty Mexican officer, vested with a little brute authority, the citizens provided summarily to remove him, but they have uniformly submitted to the legal and just demands of the government, when made by the proper authorities in a proper manner.

During the past winter, a new Congress of the general government was called, and amendments to the Constitution proposed depriving the individual states of their sovereignty and legislative powers. General Santa Anna was vested with unlimited powers to reduce the states to obedience, and has, in the exercise of that power, provided to reduce the militia, and the arms of the government which had been distributed, and generally increase the standing army. The several states have been reduced to obedience to the new Constitution by the force of arms, with the exception of the state of Coahuila and Texas, and the efforts of the dictator are now directed against her citizens. Such are the causes of the war. Now as to the results. In order to reduce the state of Zacatecas, Santa Anna collected a force of 5,000 troops, and fought a severe battle against 3,000, about the 15th of May last. With the exception of Coahuila and Texas, Zacatecas was the last state, as well as the most powerful, that resisted, and it was supposed that the concentrated all his available forces there. It is therefore fair to suppose that this will be the greatest number he can collect to march against Texas. These troops must be transported by water to Copan, Matamoros or Galveston Bay, or they must pass by land across the Rio Grande, a distance of 300 miles, through an uninhabited wilderness to San Antonio. At either of the points mentioned they will land in a thickly settled country among a people determined to protect themselves, and prepared to meet them at their landing. The organization of the militia has been some time in progress, and they are ready to respond to the call of the committee of safety. They are called to protect their property, their homes, their families from an invading army, the unwilling instruments of despotism and oppression, men forced into the ranks and daily deserting; in short they are American riflemen, called on to meet Mexican soldiers who discharge their arms at sight of the enemies' lines, and fly from the first steady and resolute charge. If it is true that the aid of the Indians has been obtained by Santa Anna, which is very doubtful, there will be some danger attending the settlers' turning out, and leaving his family, but little danger need be apprehended from the Indians of the country, as they have but

few fire arms, and can be easily repelled. The result of this war must be a restoration of the Constitution which the colonists have sworn to sustain or a secession of Texas from the Union.—N. Y. Times.

TEXAS.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, Sept. 11, 1835.
To His Excellency, Andrew Jackson
President of the United States.

Sir:—The undersigned Committee of Vigilance and Safety, for the Department of Nacogdoches, feel constrained from the peculiar situation in which they are placed, to address your Excellency on a subject of grave and serious importance to the community of which they form a part.

During the last spring, two men, one by the name of Archibald Hockkiss, an empressario, and Benjamin Hawkins, a quarteron Creek Indian, made a contract with Apothley, hola, and other chiefs of the Creek nation, who were at this place, to procure for them a grant of land which had been made by the Mexican government to General Felasola. In consideration of which, the Indians were to pay to them the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. An arrangement was made by which they actually received from the Indians at New Orleans, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Hockkiss and Hawkins then proceeded to New York to obtain the grant from the agent of Gen. Felasola, but they failed in the purchase. Since then they have returned to Texas—and Hawkins has recently left this country for the United States, with the avowed and manifest intention of introducing into Texas, not less than five thousand Creeks, so soon as it will be possible for them to reach here. The residue of the nation to join them, as soon as they can remove to this country.

The undersigned conceiving the whole transaction to be in contravention of the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the Republic of Mexico and the United States, on the 5th of April, 1831, in the city of Mexico; have deemed it necessary, most respectfully, to solicit of your Excellency, that the "incursion" of those Indians may be prevented—a sparse and comparatively defenceless population, unprotected from the evils which were so tragically manifested on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama—evils which can only be remedied by the skill and Generalship of a Jackson, while he was controlling the chivalry of Tennessee and Georgia.

The unhappy distractions of this government have been such as to command the attention of the President to the interior condition of the country.

Circumstances as we are, the undersigned feel bound by a solemn regard to the safety of this section of the Republic, to make an explicit appeal to the President of the United States, and request of him the enforcement of the thirty-third article of the treaty, and that he will restrain the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, to the country designated for them on the Arkansas.

The undersigned make this application with the more confidence, because they humbly conceive that the treaty referred to, is most explicit on this subject—and it would seem that difficulties of this character had been anticipated by the contracting parties at the time of its negotiation, and that the caution manifested had been induced by a belief that each party was able, and would perform the stipulations of the treaty in good faith!

It is a fact notorious, that no "incursion" by Indians residing in this country, at the ratification of the treaty has taken place to the territory of the United States.

Should an incursion of Indians, such as is contemplated, take place, (and it will be an inevitable consequence without the prompt interference of your Excellency,) we most earnestly conceive, that it cannot be regarded as justified by an act of the Mexican government, but must be referred to some other cause unknown to those who must fall the victims of foreign Indians, amalgamated with those who already surrounded the settlement of Texas.

The immediate attention of your Excellency to this subject is earnestly implored; by the unfortunate condition of Texas, as well as by the duty and feelings which the undersigned owe to the community who have selected them as representatives in the present crisis.

With great consideration,

we have the honor to be

your obedient servants,

JNO. FORBES, Chm.

SAM. HOUSTON,

HENRY RAGUET,

D. A. HOFFMAN,

S. R. PECK,

WM. G. LOGAN,

G. POLLITT.

We copy the following intelligence from Texas from the New Orleans Courier of the 24th ult. If the reported capture of San Antonio be correct, the war has regularly commenced.—Louisville Adr.

We have been politely furnished, says the Bulletin, with the following intelligence from Texas. It is stated that Gen. Houston with 1000 men had captured San Antonio, and seized a convoy of 60,000 dollars, belonging to Cos. FREE-MEN OF TEXAS, TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Now's the day and now's the hour.
CAMP OF THE VOLUNTEERS,
Friday night, 11 o'clock, Oct. 2, 1835.

Fellow Citizens:—We have prevailed on your fellow citizen, Wm. H. Wharton, Esq. to return and communicate to you the following express; and also to urge as many as can possibly leave their homes, to repair to Gonzales immediately, "armed and equipped for war, even to the knife." On the receipt of this intelligence, the volunteers immediately re-

solved to march to Gonzales to aid their countrymen. We are just now starting, which must apologize for the brevity of this communication. We refer you to Mr. Wharton for an explanation of our wishes, opinions, and intentions, and also for such political information as has come into our hands. If Texas will now act promptly, she will soon be redeemed from that worse than Egyptian bondage, which now cramps her resources and retards her prosperity.

David Randon, Wm. J. Bryant,
J. W. Fannin, Jr. P. T. Wells,
Geo. Sutherland, B. T. Archer,
W. D. C. Hall, W. H. Jack,
Wm. T. Austin, P. D. McNeel.

P. S. An action took place yesterday at Gonzales, in which the Mexican commander and several soldiers were slain; no loss on the American side.

The following article is upon a subject of much importance to the interests of our country. It cannot be denied that the state of military tactics among our militia generally, is at a very low ebb; so much so indeed, than an "American Master day" is become a subject for the pert and flippant ridicule of every saucy scribbler that visits us. Our character, and above all, our efficient protection in case of invasion, require that attention should be paid to our improvement in this respect. We will not take it upon us to say, that the plan suggested by the writer is the best, but commend the subject to consideration:

THE MILITIA.

"We are accustomed to speak of the militia of our country as the bulwark of our national defence—and we are right. There is not an American whose bosom is not animated by a proud and patriotic spirit, which would prompt him in the hour of danger to step forward and peril life and fortune to repel the invader. But it cannot be denied, that in this state, a great deal of the efficiency of the militia as an army is destroyed by the total lack of every thing like military discipline or order. In truth, the militia have become a hiss and a by-word, and their parades and trainings the veriest farce.—Our citizens are called from their daily avocations four times in the course of the year—and for what? To perfect and exercise themselves, forsooth, in military tactics and discipline! How much that object is attained, let those who have witnessed the mockery of a regimental muster, bear witness. Without arms, music, or discipline, or any of the paraphernalia which give effect to martial display, a body of men huddled together in abominable imitation of a straight line, and tramp about several hours—wearing themselves, and affording sport for the little boys. And this is about all that is done.

The fault, perhaps, does not lie so much in the defects of our militia laws, as in their want of adaptation to the spirit of the times. There has been of late years a sensible diminution of regard for military parades, among the mass of the people. There has been no incentive for them to participate in them. At profound peace with the world, there has been no prospect of their being called into active service; and in the absence of all the "pomp and circumstance" of military display, the "assembling of themselves together" on training days has fallen into disrepute with the citizen soldiers.

The evil—if evil it be—might, we think, be remedied by legislative action. Let the citizens of the State be divided into two classes—distinguished as 1st and 2d. Let the 1st class be composed of those who are willing to do military duty. Let this class be fully armed and equipped at the expense of the state, and be required to parade—times in the year, with all the necessary accoutrements and equipments of a soldier. Let the 2d class be composed of those citizens who are unwilling to be called from their business to do military duty; and, as the price of their exemption, let a tax be fixed upon them by law—which tax shall be a revenue to defray the expense of equipping the 1st class. It might be expedient to require the 2d class to attend muster once a year, in order to keep all citizens capable of bearing arms enrolled.

The beneficial effects of such a system, it strikes us, are obvious. It being, in effect, a voluntary matter, the 1st class would have all the emulation and military pride of volunteer troops. The training days would be regularly and punctually attended; and instead of the rag-tag-and-bob-tail mockeries which are now presented, we would see the most perfect discipline and skill exhibited.—The officers and men would have "verge and scope enough" to exercise their pride and laudable ambition for excellence, and not, as now, be disheartened by the hopelessness of the task, from endeavoring to put the militia in such a condition as to supersede almost the necessity for a standing army. Should we, unfortunately, be under the necessity of taking up arms in the defence of our rights, we would be prepared to march immediately to the field of conflict; and not be under the necessity of spending weeks in exercising raw and unskilful troops.—The 1st class, of itself, would constitute an army of no ordinary strength; and should there be a necessity to call out the 2d class, by being mingled with the veterans of the 1st, they would, in a very little while, acquire the principles of discipline and military tactics perfectly.

We trust the present legislature will not adjourn without doing something upon this subject.—Jackson Truth Teller.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1835.

The County Court of Fayette has been in session all the week, (with the usual good order,) and yesterday laid the levy of 75 cents for each tythe.

The county court of Fayette, by a unanimous vote, authorized the erection of the Monument in memory of Maj. Barry, on the public square in this city.

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Esq. is appointed by the County Court of Fayette, as Attorney for said County, in place of James O. Harrison, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Newton Berry, of this vicinity, presented us with two turkeys, the largest of which weighed ten pounds, and measured twenty-nine inches in circumference. He also presented a Pear, weighing 25 ounces—all grown by himself.

The Hon. Mr. Polk, representative in Congress from Tennessee, and Lady, arrived in Lexington on Wednesday evening, and took lodgings at Mr. Brennan's Inn. They departed next morning for the city of Washington, in good health.

The Legislature of New Jersey convened on the 27th of October and elected Charles Sitgreaves President of the Council, James D. Westcott Secretary; Daniel B. Ryal Speaker of the House, and Richard P. Thompson, Clerk—all without opposition, and all for Van Buren.

Ohio Election.—Returns have been received from all the counties. They stand thus:

SENATE.	
Democrats.	20
Whigs.	16
HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.	
Democrats.	48
Whigs.	24

Democratic majority on joint ballot 28.

New York Election.—As we were just going to press, we received accounts of the New York election. The numbers stood thus: Lee 8349; Monroe 7329; Ferris 2048. The fifth and eighth wards had not come in, but Lee had decided majorities in each. His election is quite certain.

The notorious Thompson and Garrison are compelled to keep themselves concealed, from the fear of the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut, so strong is public indignation, even there, against abolition.

An attempt was made to rob the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, on the night of the 31st Oct., but the perpetrator was detected and secured by the Bank Watchman.

Col. W. B. Washington of Portage county, Ohio, of high standing, and property, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Avarice is said to have prompted him to it.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died on the 24th Sept. He was the last of Wm. Pitt's race, whose eloquence towards the close of the last century, shook the civilized world—he expired in his 80th year.

The Pittsburg Mercury has been transferred by Mr. Snowden to Messrs. Morrow and Smith, who are to be its future Editors, and will continue to support the Administration, and advocate the election of Van Buren and Johnson.

The widow of the late Hon. William T. Barry and son, arrived at New York from Liverpool in the packet ship Pacific, on the 24th ult.

Mr. Schley, the Democratic candidate in Georgia, has been elected Governor, over Dougherty the Whig candidate, by a majority of 2,600. The majority for the Democratic Congressional ticket is about 3,000.

We publish in this day's paper in an abridged form, a letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Duke of Wellington, which for piquant severity is not surpassed by any of his former productions. It is well known that his Grace is the avowed enemy of all reform, and pursues with relentless hostility, all those who endeavor to keep the public mind alive to such questions. The very name of the Great Agitator, who, it appears, is now pursuing a most successful career, having penetrated into Scotland—is gall and wormwood to his soul. He has lately been made an object of attack by the Duke in the House of Lords, which has drawn from him his present performance and which we hope will not be without its effects. By the bye, might not our Harri- son friends here, who support the General merely from his military fame, derive a salutary lesson from the example? Might they not learn that the qualifica-

tions which constitute the General and the Statesman, though not absolutely incompatible with each other, are at least essentially different. Who more famed than the Duke of Wellington as a military chieftain, yet who more blundering and unfortunate as a Statesman?

It seems to be ascertained that at the end of the fiscal year, after meeting all the exigencies of the government, there will remain in the public treasury, unexpended, fifteen millions of dollars!—What a shameful, profligate administration has been that of General Jackson!—the whole of the public debt paid off—the high tariff duties removed, and fifteen millions in the Treasury. Let the grumblers contrast this picture with what must have been the condition of the treasury, if the policy of the Adams administration had been carried out, and the cause of the deserved popularity of Gen. Jackson and his measures is easily accounted for.

A proposition which has lately appeared from some writer in a Richmond, Va., paper and met with the approval of the Editor of the National Gazette, has been to us a matter of no little surprise.

Not that we should in this "age of wonders" when every blockhead is "hatching his absurdity" be surprised at the thing itself, but for that Editor who is or pretends to be a man of such refined feeling, exalted patriotism, and uncompromising integrity, to lend the sanction of his authority to such a contrivance, is, to say the least of it, too bad. The proposition is this—"Let the White party and the Harrison party each nominate an electoral ticket headed White and Harrison; but let those tickets contain the name of the same electors and let those electors give the vote of the state to him who shall receive the highest popular vote." Now passing over the confusion which would seem to be the inevitable result of this plan, unless by some secret sign they could distinguish for whom the majority vote—let us see what is the principle involved in it. It is neither more nor less than this. That there should be a complete abandonment of all principle on the part of those whose names are placed upon it, for they are bound to vote for the individual whose friends may give it the majority, even of a single vote. Here it may be said there is no want of principle, no inconsistency, as Judge White and General Harrison are both Anti-Van Buren men. The nominees of the same party. But is it not notorious that their opinions are decidedly opposed on many important questions of policy? This, however, it is determined to keep out of sight.—All is well suppose they can succeed in their machinations to defeat the wish of the majority of the people.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Lexington, friendly to the cause of the Texans, was held in the court house at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, when several addresses were delivered, and a committee of 7 appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses of those who were anxious to embark on the expedition.

At a very large and respectable adjourned meeting of the citizens of Lexington held in the court-house, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., to take into consideration the situation of their friends in TEXAS, and to devise measures that will be best calculated to aid them in their present struggle with the Mexican Government for their liberty and independence, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very large and highly respectable portion of our most influential citizens, assembled long before the appointed time.

On motion, Capt. JOHN PECK was unanimously called on to preside, and Nathaniel Burrows, Jr., appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed in a very appropriate manner by Dr. C. W. Clow; and it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, to enable a large number of our hardy and respectable young men to go to the aid of our brethren in TEXAS—who now are detained only for the want of sufficient funds.

Resolved, That we view with decided disapprobation, the policy of the Mexican government in relation to that province; and that the perfidy with which they have acted towards our friends and brethren, call loudly on us as freemen and American citizens, to render all the aid we possibly can, to thwart the attempted encroachments of Santa Anna, upon their constitutional rights.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed by the meeting, as their committee: John Norton, Esq., Wm. R. Bradford, Jacob Ashton, John McCoy, Capt. John Peck, Dr. C. W. Clow, James E. Davis, Esq., and David Megowan.

On motion it was—

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, they do adjourn to meet at the court-house on Tuesday evening next, the

17th, at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee, and to apply the funds they may have collected.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city—and that we do now adjourn.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously passed; and the meeting adjourned accordingly.

JOHN PECK, Chm.

NATHANIEL BURROWS, Jr. Sec'y.

From the New York Journal and Advocate.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Several packets arrived yesterday, (2d November) bringing later advices. The Charlemagne furnished accounts from Havre to the 1th, and the President from London, left Portsmouth on the evening of the 3d of October. But the latest intelligence is from the Virginian, Capt. Harris, which left Liverpool on the 8th, by which we have received our regular files to that date, with London papers to the 7th.

These papers continue to possess but little interest, no positive political events of importance having occurred.

I was rumored that the Carlists had met with a severe defeat in Catalonia.

Private letters from Madrid of the 24th Sept. state that Mendizabel, the new Minister, would convocate the Cortes, as soon as he could form a Cabinet. Later accounts state that he had not been able to form a Cabinet, and was about to resign.

The Lyons Gazette states that king Louis Philippe has been hanged in effigy in that city, during the night.

It is re-affirmed that the great powers belonging to the "Holy Alliance," are all reducing their standing armies.

Such is the distressed condition of the English agricultural laborers, and such the danger to which the peace of the country is certain to be exposed from the first serious attempt to enforce the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, that it has become a question with many whether the country might not be benefited by sending some hundreds of thousands of them to the Colonies at the public expense.—London paper.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

An engagement is said to have taken place between the troops of the Queen and those of the Pretender, on the 21st ult., at Balmaedea. All the accounts concur that the Carlists were defeated, having lost 800 wounded and 300 killed. One or two other actions are reported as having taken place, in which success crowned the arms of the Christians.

The Courier du Midi, under the head of "Frontiers of Catalonia, 29th Sept.," has the following particulars: "The Carlist battalions, which penetrated into Catalonia, have been defeated by part of the Foreign legion, near Urgel; they could not make any stand against the soldiers who had served in Africa. Besides they are without resources; had no bread; and met with no sympathy in the Catalonians, who are swayed by passions opposed to those of the Carlists. According to the soldiers of the Carlist expedition desert in great numbers, and surrender in bands of 15 or 20 to the Queen's authorities. The partisans of Don Carlos must certainly be surprised that most of the bands which infest Catalonia looked with an evil eye at the attempt which has failed.

A conspiracy to deliver up St. Sebastian to the Carlists was discovered by the delivery of a letter through mistake, to a Colonel of the line, instead of a Colonel of Urbans, who had engaged to perform the traitorous act. He is in confinement.

A proclamation of Gen. Palafox has also appeared, addressed from Madrid, to the inhabitants of Arragon, on his acceptance of the office of Captain-General of that kingdom.

Don E. Romero, sent by Torreno's government to foment the disorders of Andalusia, was arrested on the 9th at Seville.

The Junta of Motril has taken upon it to declare all sects and forms of worship to be free and permitted.

Tidings had reached Bayonne of the disappearance of Don Carlos from his head quarters at Quineoces on the night of the 22d and 23d ult.

Spanish Expedition.—Dispatches were received this morning by Colonel Carbonel, the agent of the Queen of Spain in London, from General de Lacy Evans, dated Bilbao, the 30th ult. The first divisions of the British auxiliary force, under the command of Brigadier Generals Chichester and Reid, was to march the next day upon Vittoria, where they would take up their winter-quarters and well discipline the men, previous to commencing the grand campaign in the spring.

It is said that the delay of the accession of Frankfort to the commercial union, is owing to the refusal of the British government to renounce the treaty of commerce lately made with that city. The Senate can obtain no answer from London; yet it is said that England resists, not for its own interest, but for that of Frankfort, in order to obtain for it the same conditions as those granted to Leipzig.—German Paper.

The Monitor announces the arrivals in Paris of Gen. Sebastiani from London; and also of Redschid Bey, from Constantinople, as Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary from the Ottoman Porte to the King of the French.

The prisoner Fieschi is declared by his medical attendants to be now completely cured of his wounds. His accomplice, Morey, deprived of the means of self-destruction, persists in his resolution of starving himself to death.

The Legislature of New Jersey have appointed Peter D. Vroom, Governor, and James D. Westcott, Secretary of State.—Louisville Ad.

An ordinance was passed some time ago, by the authorities of St. Louis, prohibiting slaves from driving drays within the limits of the corporation. The Supreme Court has decided, that the Ordinance is unconstitutional and void.

Col. James Hill, a decided Van Burenite, has been elected to the Senate of Alabama, from Bibb county, by a majority of seventy, over Gen. James Goodwin, the White candidate. The election was to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. David R. Boyd.—Louisville Ad.

The Vicksburg Register of the 29th ult. says, "we have just been informed by a passenger on board a steam boat, that the Planter's Bank at Natchez has bought out the United States Branch Bank at that place—that is, all the debts and credits of the latter are transferred to the former.—lb.

From the Louisville Price-Current.

NOVEMBER 7, 1835.

The Ohio has continued to recede slowly since our last publication until Thursday; since that time it has rose about 4 inches—the depth of water on the Falls is 3 feet 3 inches.

Business during the week has been fair, but in consequence of two or three days rain it has not been so brisk as last week; but we may anticipate a constant improvement in business as the season advances. The large class of steamboats are now making their first trip this season, and on their return we may expect considerable animation and bustle.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bagging and Rope.—The former, of a good quality, has been sold during the past week at 21 cents; and the latter at 12 cents. Arrived this week, 1451 pieces Bagging, 895 coils Rope. Shipped, and sold, 1013 pieces Bagging, and 2998 coils Rope.

Bacon.—We continue to give this article a place in our remarks from habit, merely; as there is none in market, except at retail.

Coffee.—The business doing in Coffee is at quotations, and the demand much the same, limited. Arrived this week 60 bags—Shipped, 100 do.

Cotton.—The operations during the week are limited, but we notice some sales made to city and country dealers, within the range of our quotations. Arrived this week, 25 bales.

Flour.—In this article the market is rather inactive, we notice a few sales of small lots at \$6.50 a \$6.75.

Feathers.—is still advancing, 35 cents is readily given.

Hides.—Our quotations are the rates at which the principal part of the business is doing. The market has an ample supply. Arrived this week, 551

Mackerel.—The receipts of Mackerel as yet, have been very scanty; sales of small lots are making at quotations. Arrived this week, 182 bbls.

Molasses.—The demand is fair, and it is going off gradually at 33 a 40 cents per gallon. Shipped this week, 100 bbls.

Tea.—In this article the supply is ample and demand good. Sales are making at 85 a 90 cts. per lb. Arrived this week, 1885 lbs.

Sugar.—This article is growing scarce and purchasers buy sparingly on account of the advanced prices.

Whiskey comes in slowly, and 39 a 40 cents is readily given from wagons, and 41 from stores.

Wheat.—This article comes in slowly, and we continue to quote as last week.

LEXINGTON FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

TREASURER'S REPORT, for 1835.

1835. Money received from subscribers for the relief of the poor of the town	\$54 75
Interest on Medical Hall stock	12 00
Donation from a gentleman	5 00
Balance on hand from 1834,	\$71 75
Expended for the poor	41 56
Leaving in the Treasury	\$16 44

A. V. SAYRE, Treasurer.

Managers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. John Norton, President.

Mrs. Eliza Ross, 1st Vice President.

Mrs. C. Pilkington, 2d Vice President.

Mrs. E. Conus, Secretary.

Mrs. A. V. Sayre, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Elliott, Miss Short,

Mrs. Beach, Mrs. Potter,

Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Stepto,

Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. J. E. Bisswell,

Mrs. Bruen, Mrs. Orear.

MARRIED.—In Harrodsburgh, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. W. Holman, Dr. Jas. HARDIN, of Bardstown, to Miss JANE T. CHINN, daughter of Mr. Christopher Chinn, of Harrodsburgh.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the rack at Higgins's corner, in Lexington, on Friday last, between 3 and 3 o'clock, p. m., a small good looking BAY HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, had a small spot of white on his face, black mane, tail, and legs, shod all round, and is a remarkable fine pacer; had on a small new saddle, with brass stirrups, and a new bridle of yellow leather.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and horse, (should he be stolen) or ten dollars for the horse alone; a correct relative to the horse, saddle, and bridle, whereby they can be found, if perchance he should have broken loose and gone astray. Direct any information to

A. MCCOY,

Fayette co. Nov. 7—45-3t near Lexington.

THIS MORNING, Nov. 14, will be sold by T. Bradford & Co. opposite the Market, for cash, 13 bbls. OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY, 3 dn. MACKEREL, together with

HOUSE FURNITURE.

Sale at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Lex. Nov. 14, 1835.—45-1t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with no ordinary degree of reluctance, that the undersigned address the public through the medium of a handbill, nor would they by any trivial circumstance be induced so to do, were it not for the fact, that an *unlawful combination* has been formed by the Journeymen and a portion of the master Tailors of this city, which has, and if not suppressed, will more seriously affect the interests, not only of the undersigned, but the whole public.

A few unvarnished facts will place the matter before an intelligent community in its true light. Some two or three years ago, the Journeymen Tailors of this city formed without any charter, legal authority, what is called a Journeymen Tailors' Society, passed laws and resolutions, not only for their own government, but for the government of their employers. In the spring of 1833, they made out a bill of prices, which the employers agreed to give. Not satisfied with this bill, by the rates of which they were enabled to make at the rate of from \$2 to \$3 per day, on the 15th of September last, they formed a new bill from 10 to 30 per cent. Higher than the other.

The employers, although conscious that it was an imposition, and with the hope and by the assurance of some that it would be the last demand of the kind, signed the bill. But so far from satisfying them, it only sharpened their appetite, not only for higher wages, but for the control of our whole business; for, on Friday morning of last week, we were informed by a portion of our friends, that on the previous evening, they had passed a resolution in society, that no employer should be allowed, on pain of his Journeymen leaving him, to have any man, except Vests and Pantalions, made out of the shop, thereby depriving us of having coarse Cloaks, James Coats, &c. made at all, for on such work, the Journeymen's prices amount to a moderate, or at least as much, as such garments would be, when made up. To all this we submitted, not, however, without a murmur. Then, on yesterday morning, we were presented with a new bill, with an addition of 50 cents on a plain Coat, besides several additions on other work, too high to be borne by the undersigned, without raising our prices on the customer, and this we do not wish to do, because, we believe the prices are now higher on many descriptions of work than the public are able to pay or can afford to pay. In fact, we know the high prices of some work has driven an immense amount of business from us, and not only from us, but from the merchants of the city, for when a farmer gets his work made in the country he goes to the country stores for his goods, trimmings, &c.

When the last mentioned bill was presented, it was rejected with indignity by all the Master Tailors of the city, with the exception of a firm called north & mott, who signed the bill, and declared it a moderate one. The undersigned held a meeting last evening, to which the above firm of north & mott, were invited to attend, which they refused to do. At this meeting, the undersigned agreed, and pledged themselves each to the other, that rather than submit to such gross and palpable an imposition, they would close their shops entirely; and we call upon the public to co-operate with us in resisting such an unwarrantable combination. We will accommodate those who want work done, in the best manner we possibly can, under the circumstances.

To show the public the liberality of the demand, we will here give a synopsis of our prices, and that of the Journeymen in parallel lines:

Master Tailors' prices. Journeymen's prices.

For plain Coats \$8 00	For plain Coats \$6 50
" 4 full trim'd. 10 00	" 4 full trim'd. 8 25
" full trimmed 12 00	" full trimmed 10 00
Cloaks heretofore 7 50	their price now 8 00

By a comparison of these prices, the public will see, that the employer has less by 25 per cent, on his work. And we think no man of reason will say, that we can furnish shop, tools, wood, candles, and a boy to wait on Journeymen, at an advance of 25 per cent, on their work.

Respectfully, the public's humble servants,

WILLIAM & WILLSON,

J. T. FRAZER & CO.

RANKIN & HUEY,

JOSEPH BIGGS.

Lex. Nov. 7, 1835—45

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATTS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.

Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—45-3m

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING THE SALE OF WOOD

within the City of Lexington.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen four Inspectors of Wood. One to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1836, no wood shall be brought or sold within the City, from Wagons or other Vehicles unless said wagon or other vehicle has been measured and marked by said Inspectors as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors or either of them shall, upon application by the owner or driver (if a free person) of any wagon or other vehicle, measure the same, designating on the different parts such measurement and making on the outside in some conspicuous place the quantity of wood which said wagon may contain, and that such wagon or other vehicle have the cross pieces connecting the top of the wagon body, made of wood and not of chains, which said cross pieces shall have their lengths severally marked upon them.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that the said Inspectors shall be allowed for their services twenty-five cents, for each wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance on any portion thereof shall, if a free person, for each and every offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5 and costs, and if a slave, he shall receive ten lashes on his bare back.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen on the 5th of November, 1835.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Mayor.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.

November 13—45-3t

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Lexington will meet at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday next, the 19th Nov., to elect

A City Marshal,

A Day Watchman, and

A Night Watchman.

to continue in office until the end of the present year and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. Candidates will leave their names with the Clerk.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL BRADFORD,

Clerk of the City.

Nov. 13—45-td

PORK! PORK!! PORK!!!

The highest price will be given in Cash for

PORK. Apply to

JNO. W. HUNT & SON.

FINE GOOSE-CREEE SALT

Just received, and for sale by

D. BRADFORD & CO.

Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE COMET!!!!

IN DECEMBER!!!

THE Comet has attracted its share of public notice. Sylvester invites particular attention to the ECLIPSE on the 19th December next, which will appear in the substantial form of 30 THOUSAND DOLLARS

Such other attractive Eclipses will also occur in that month. Look to the following list of DAZZLING SUNDRIES, and delay not a moment in forwarding your orders to Fortune's favorite son

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 25.

For the benefit of the Disinal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday

December 5, 1835.

SCHEME.

25 PRIZES OF 1000 Dollars!

CITY ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held on Saturday, the 21st of November inst., for a Councilman in Ward No. 4, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. O. Harrison, at the following places, and under the supervision of the following Ward Inspectors, viz:

IN WARD No. 1. At F. Krickle's Tavern—John Hull, T. C. O'neal, and Thos. Dolan, Inspectors.

IN WARD No. 2. At John W. Trumbull's Grocery Store—Wm. A. Ashton, J. W. Trumbull, and John Lowry, Inspectors.

IN WARD No. 3. At the Court House—Peter Higbee, John Henry and Thomas Nelson, Inspectors.

IN WARD No. 4. At J. Brennan's Hotel—J. G. McKinney, John Brennan and David Megow, Inspectors.

The election will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 5 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.
Nov. 6, 1835—44-14

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, in Scott county, on the waters of the North Elkhorn, five miles from Georgetown, containing about 105 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Smoke House, a Dairy, Hewed-log Kitchen, Barn, &c., all nearly new. About one half the land is cleared, and has a good supply of never failing water. The remainder is heavily covered with choice timber. The above farm offers as great inducements as any of the same size in the country.

The above land lies between the road from Georgetown to Frankfort and the Ironworks road, and joins the farm of John Braham. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

B. P. DRAKE.
Nov. 6, 1835—44-14

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN McKENZIE,
Mill street, Lexington.
Nov. 6, 1835—44-14

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of December next, for the gradation, construction and bridging of 15 miles of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road, 10 of which extends from Lexington in the direction of Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, and 5 miles, commencing at the Kentucky river, and terminating at Foxworth.

Plan of construction and form of proposals may be seen by the 8th, and the line will be shown the 1st and 11th of December.

By order of the Board,
W. RUSSELL BRADFORD, Eng'r.
Engineer's Office, Lexington,
Nov. 4—44-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-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